BOOTH'S THEATER .- " Julius Casar." BOOTH & INSAFER.—Variety.
FITTH AVENUE THEATER.—" Pique."
OLYMPIC THEATER.—Variety.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTELLS.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATER.—2 and 8: Variety.
UNION SQUARE THEATER.—" Rose Michel."
WALLACK'S THEATER.—" John Garth."

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Solin Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces r. tailed by the manufacturer at wholesa e pro Foul, 847 broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., up stairs. Use BRUMMELL's celebrated Coccu Drops. he genuine have A. H. B. on each drop. 410 Grand st.

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Persons unable to obtain The Transvar any of the trains, boats, or holes in which it is usually sold, will conter a favor by informing this office of the circumstances.

THE SEMI-WEIKLY TRIEFFE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEIKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in To-Pag. Price 52 per line. Up town advertisers can leave their favors for THE TRIBUNE at 1,238 Broadway, cor. Sistest, or 308 W. 23d at., cor. Sth ave.

New-York Dailn Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1870.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It was reported that the Provincial Deputies from Biscay and Navarre told Don Carlos not to expect further aid from them. Levyshon, a noted journalist, was expelled from Austria for sending unfavorable reports. ____ Cardinal Manning denies that he was planning the union of the Ritualists with the Roman Catholic Church.

DOMESTIC .- In Congress yesterday, the Senate passed the bill to pay Alabama claims awards thus far made; Mr. Thurman and Mr. Christiancy opposed Pinchback's admission, and Mr. Howe favored it; in the House, immediate consideration of some specie resolutions of Mr. Kasson was refused; Mr. Garfield spoke against reductions in the South American and Assatic diplomatic service, and Mr. Holman supported them; investigations were ordered into Emma Mine transactions, Government bond printing, the management of six medical and other institutions in the District, and the building of the New-York Post-Office; a great many new bills were offered. - Gen. Babcock pleaded "not guilty ' at St. Louis, and the trial is expected to begin today. - Warren Lee Goss of Connecticut, President of the Andersonville survivors, replies to Jefferson Davis, with figures, asserting that three times as many Union soldiers died in prison as Confederates. = In the State Legislature, bills were introduced in the Assembly relative to the government of Brooklyn and the opening of certain streets in New-York. An official report of Randolph Keim, showing fraud, corruption, and bad management in our consulates, attracts attention at Washington.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Fifteen thousand people attended the opening revival services at the Hippodrome, and many thousands were turned away. Mr. Moody preached on the preparation necessary for success in revival labors. — The taking of testimony in the \$6,000,000 suit against Tweed was begun, Deputy-Controller Storrs being the first witness. — John Dolan, the murderer of James H. Noe, was sentenced to be hanged on March 24. = Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman lectured on the "Limits of Government" before the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art. - Gold, 11234, 11234. 11278. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the

THE WEATHER.-The Government report predicts colder and clearing weather. - In this city yesterday the day was mild and generally sunny; thermometer 38°, 46°, 36°.

close, 88 Gio cents.

Since beibery, fraud, and terrorism were common during the recent Spanish elections, the Government victory must be deemed of little account. Few will regard King Alfonso's Government as popular or firmly established, when it has recourse to the worst devices to elect Royalist candidates.

Petitions and private bills took up much of the time in both branches of Congress yesterday. The Senate, however, found room for another installment of the Pinchback debate, and the House started some new investigations, among which one of the most promising is an inquiry as to the connection of Minister Schenck with the Emma Mine and the Machado claim.

Ex-Gov. Hoffman gave the result of much thought, in last night's lecture, on the means of improving the government of this city. His chief argument, favoring the concentration of responsibility that now is scattered among a multitude of officials, is borne out chiefly by the too evident facts of failure under our present system. Even those who cannot agree with him will admit that a great change is

Answers to the various assertions of Jefferson Davis's letter are likely to pour in plentifully. Mr. Goss, President of the National Union of Andersonville Survivors, leads the way with a few striking statements in which the evidence of figures is brought to bear on the question of the comparative mortality in Northern and Southern prisons, and a new point is made in connecting Mr. Davis with the cruel treatment of captives.

Deeming one term enough for President Lerdo, Gen. Portirio Diaz has issued a manifesto, and appears resolved on an appeal to arms. Gen. Marquez is also of a warlike turn of mind, and it is said will endeavor to revive the expiring fanaticism of the church party. In seeking reëlection the President doubtless means well, but it is evident that if he were

for creating disturbance.

Among the Government affairs to be turned United States censular service, according to our Washington dispatches, will make a remarkable display. The report of a special agent has been exhumed, which describes what he observed in travels more than twice as extensive as a voyage around the world; why the report has so long remained buried, does not appear. Mr. Keim finds our consuls an inferior class of men, given to fraud and cor- which is published herewith. It purports ruption; his remedies would be a more stringent system, better men, and larger salaries. and generally accredited report that Mr. The last of these points of suggestion is not, however, the view of the matter that the Comsittee on Expenditures of the State Depart-

...ent were seeking. Fair weather favored the opening services at the Hippodrome last evening, and from bleton that has appeared over that gentleman's fifteen to twenty thousand persons gathered to hear Messrs. Moody and Sankey, though of course only a portion of the crowd gained admittance. Mr. Moody's servaon is considered one of the best with which he has opened any series of meetings. The audience was moved to much enthusiasm. Nearly all Protestant denominations were well represented on the platform, both by the clergy and eminent members of the other professions; and the Rev. Drs. Hall and Tyng took an active part in the overflow meeting. It will be seen by our full report, that the revivalists have made a very successful beginning of their work in this city.

Prof. Dwight of the Columbia College Law School is an accomplished advocate as well as a learned jurist. The recent movements in the Bar Association and at Albany to withdraw from the law schools their special privilege of giving their students admission to the Bar after short terms of study, and without examination by order of the Court, have drawn from the Professor an elaborate defense of the system under which the school over which he presides has become the largest in the country. He protests that the law now pending at Albany would destroy the law schools, and insists that they give a better legal education than can be otherwise attained. It is understood that the Professor proposes to carry the war into the Bar Association, and to debate the question there at greater length. The prevailing dissatisfaction, however, cannothus be quieted. The Judges of the Supreme Court insist upon a more thorough examination, if not upon a more extended course of study; and in some form or another their demand is likely to be heeded. Prof. Dwight has rendered great service to sound legal education, and should himself be a leader new in the proposed advance.

MR. BLAINES LUCK. The Hon, James G. Blaine has been wonderfully favored of fortune this year. He went into the House of Representatives at the beginning of the session, not undistinguished by any means, yet certainly not the most emment man in the crowd. He was only one, and many good judges thought not the foremest one, among a tolerably compact and apparently well-matched group of candidates for the White House, and it seemed to be quite as much a matter of luck as of skill who should grasp the prize. Luck from the start has been steadily in Mr. Blaine's favor. The Demoeratic leaders in Congress, by exhibiting their inability to lead, placed him, almost without any effort of his own, in a commanding position on the floor of the House. The President of the United States started a little religious excitement, and the lucky accident of the discovery of the celebrated Foster letter "baseless fabrication," and he knows it ington have been recently discovered apropos by some Democratic miscreant in Maine just in the nick of time, took away from Gen. Grant most of the profits of his own invention and transferred them to the ex-Speaker. Then in its history for the past ten years it had ing of Moody and the singing of came the Amnesty debate, a useless and discreditable performance which was commonly supposed to have done Mr. Blaine incalculable injury, but Mr. Hill jumped up and appropriated to the Democratic party pretty nearly all the odium of the discussion, and Mr. Blaine went home smiling and satisfied.

Now another and supreme piece of luck befalls the fortunate gentleman from Maine. Jefferson Davis has replied to his speeches. The perverse ingenuity of the ex-President of the Southern Confederacy was never more characteristically exercised than in this angry letter. When Mr. Blaine proposed to distinguish Jefferson Davis by refusing to include him in a general amnesty, a majority of the Republicans of the North believed that he made a great mistake. More than half of Davis's letter, however, is taken up in showing that Mr. Blaine was right. Whatever may be the feeling of the rest of the South, it is plain that Davis at least is unchanged. In his mind still the reconstructed States are conquered and outraged provinces; the Northern hordes are "invaders;" it is the privilege of the South to forgive, not ours. He does not wish for amnesty. He has "no view of the "future" which makes it desirable for him to be included in an amnesty bill. He does not look upon it as an act of grace. To impose disabilities was an infringement of law. To remove them by act of Congress is usurpation. He will have none of our forgiveness. He only asks now, as he did of old, to be let alone. And the comment of the multitude at the North will be, "Well, Blaine knew Jeff. "Davis best, after all."

On the question of the treatment of Union prisoners at the South, Mr. Davis takes a position which can only be defined as aggressive. He is not content with denying that he had any personal responsibility for their sufferings, but he asserts that the familiar story of Andersonville is in part a fiction, in part a gross exaggeration. He repeats the tale which Mr. Hill used in his speech and suppressed in the official report, that Confederate prisoners in our hands were worse treated than the Federal prisoners in his, He charges Advocate-General Holt with attempting, by "a 'trained band of suborned witnesses," to convict him of crimes he had not committed. He alleges that the Government resorted to the awful baseness of trying to suborn Wirz, by a promise of his life, to criminate the President of the Confederacy "in regard to Ander-"sonville prisoners." And finally he lays the whole blame of the horrors of the prison pen upon Gen. Grant's refusal to exchange. Thus Mr. Davis throws down a gage which the North can hardly avoid taking up. be called upon for their testimony. We shall sides can be obtained. Probably even such evidence will not settle a controversy which

has provoked more deep-seated and enduring

but it will revive many a sleeping hatred, and

term his opponents would have less occasion of the skeletons of Andersonville? Why, more luck for Mr. Blaine. He will be marching through the country in a little while as the special champion of disabled Union prisoners, inside out for popular inspection this year, the just as he did a month ago in the character Davis, will be the fruit of your letter.

MR HAMBLETON'S DEFENSE.

Mr. James P. Hambleton, who was appointed Clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means by the Democratic Chairman of that Committee, writes to The New-York World a letter to be a denial of the widely circulated Hambleton showed his fine sense of honor and patriotism and decency by naming his son after President Lincoln's assassin. We ask of our readers a careful, may a diligent, perasal of it. It bears his signature. It is the first public recognition of the report by Mr. Hamsignature. Read it carefully, please, and find, if possible, if anywhere it denies the allegation which public rumor has made. Mr. Hambleton says it is a "stale slander," a "base-"less lie" that "has been time and again "refuted," a "malicious falsehood," a "base-"less fabrication," and various other things, which would seem sufficient; but it will be remarked that none of these things are said upon Mr. Hamwere invented by ex-Gov, Bullock of Georgiaof whom he takes the unnecessary pains to Charles Ewing of Ohio in a letter to Gen. Garquote what other people have said.

nothing to do with that, and we have nothing the party as its candidate. to do with the innocent child himself. We Of course this means defeat. But the party has been controlled by the Democratic party | not nominate Morton or Coakling. since that party went out of power in 1860, defeated by Abraham Lincoln. It hated Abraham Lincoln. It pretended to a "I love it, I love it! and who shall dare, sincere grief when he was killed. What is its "To chide me for loving that old arm chair?" first act upon aitaining power after Mr. Lin- | Small (and happy) is the number of those who coin's death? It has not honored his assessin, have not heard this couplet warbled with it is true. It could not. It has done the pano-facte accompaniaent; and though Mr. next thing. It has bonored the only Henry Russel, is dead, with most of his "comman in this country who was base enough to glory in Mr. Lincoln's death and allow his own child to be called by the name of his as- ("Fanny sat there") which was celebrated by sassin. It is not a mulicious falsehood, the late Mr. Thackeray. Numbers of chairs and this man knows it. It is not a occupied on occasion by Gen, George Washso well that over his own signature he of the Centennial year. The chair pressed does not dare deny it. The Democratic party by the President of the United States might afford to appoint such a man to office if when he listened to the preachthe suspicion of resentment. But it has not, that city last Saturday for \$25. The chair mimus, and it has shown it.

an organization incapable of forgiveness and Mr. Moody's chair brought \$55; Mr. Sanley eager for revenge. Only this, that its raling the same sum; and even Mr. Wanamaker but a little thing. The boy is dead. The see nothing in it. It is not worth anybody's while to hold a great party to account for the act of one foolish ardent partisan. But away back in the country, and perhaps in the cities too, there is a reverent affection for the memory of Abraham Lincoln that will not think it a small thing that the Democratic party gives its offices to men who gloried in his a sassination. And perhaps by and by it will be seen that it was a mistake to make this appointment, and a worse one to try to

SENATORIAL CATSPARS.

Senator Conkling, Senator Morton, and sundry other gentlemen, who are fondly supposed devoted friends to be candidates for the Presidency, are merely used as catspaws to pull third-term chestnuts out of the fire, They, very likely, imagine that they are candidates. Sweet in their ears is the voice of The Bungtown Chroniele, or The Romulus Trombone, setting forth their claims. They like to be "mentioned in that connection." But, as a sober matter of fact, Grant will reap while Morton sows and Conkling waters. Their destiny is to be merely tools of the third-term intrigue. If it is beaten, they are beaten.

The people of this country are unusually clear about what they want this year. They do not want Grantism in the civil service, though adorned with the manners of a Conkling. They do not want any more of the "bloody shirt agitation about the South, though enforced with all the energy of Morton. They mean to have a change at Washington; a thorough and radical change; reform in the public service, honest efforts for honest money and honest taxation. Nobody is at liberty to doubt, since the elections of 1874 and 1875, that the voters are entirely in earnest in these demands, and, while they would much rather have them satisfied by the Republican party. and would plainly trust the Republicans sooner than the Democratic party to carry these reforms into effect, they mean to The living witnesses to whom he appeals will have them, even if they have to defeat the Republican party in order to prepare the way have the official reports on both sides, if both for the success of one heartily in earnest on these questions. Let nobody forget that a majority of the people in twenty States have shown their determination to defeat the Rebitterness than any other incident of the war; publican party if it does not conform to their

both parties prove undeserving of confidence, or there may not, but one thing is certain-in that case the Republican candidate will be beaten. The voters intend, if they find they can do nothing else, to take the roof off the of champion of the public schools. That, Mr. Government offices, and let the daylight shine into dark places.

This being the determination of the majority, the question is whether the Republican party means to succeed or to get beaten. It will get beaten, as surely as the day of election comes, with any candidate like Conkling or Morton, and its leaders know it perfectly well. They have not a shadow of hope of electing any candidate without the aid of independent voters in Ohio and New-York, Wisconsin and Massachusetts, and they know that no such candidate will receive the support of such voters. To put up Conkling or Morton is to invite a defeat quite as overwhelming as Grant himself could bring, destructive to the party, but also fatal to the ambition of the man who is unlucky enough to be its candidate.

Mr. Conkling is more honest than Mr. Morton. He has, on occasion, avowed his desire for Grant's renomination. Knowing that he would be defeated as surely as Grant himself, he would prefer to be "mentioned in that connection," but to leave Grant to bear the beating. Mr. Morton professes to desire a nomination; perhaps he does. The Presidential fever works unaccountable changes in the minds of men. Mr. Morton is so shrewd that he ought to know bleton's authority. He says these falsehoods that he would be defeated, but it may be that hungry ambition blinds his judgment.

These men, and others, are put forward by give us a wholly superfluous biographical the tools of Grant in order to divide the Reskeich-and that they were denied by Gen. publican strength at the North, and prevent its concentration upon any man who can be field and by The Washington Republican. All of cleeted. The third-term scheme is to get as which is well enough, so far as it goes. But many candidates as possible to come forward Mr. Hambleton himself is the best authority. in the Northern States, and to secure delega-He knows whether the child called himself | tions friendly to them, while the Southern vote Wilkes Booth; he knows whether the nurse so is to be held as nearly solid as possible for called him, and he knows whether he himself Grant himself. Thus he will go into the Conever gave his name as Wilkes Booth. He vention with more votes, it is calculated, than neglects to give any information upon these any other candidate. It will become apparent points. He could easily have done it. But that Morton, Conkling, Hayes, Hartrauft, in the letter in which he cites Gen. Ewing and or Washburne, cannot be nominated, and The Washington Republican he has wholly neg- then it is expected that the votes of Inlected to state the facts within his own knowl- diana, New-York, Ohio, Peansylvania, and edge. He has gone so far as to say that he Illinois may be turned to Grant as the one bas two sons named "Benjamin" and "Oli- man upon whom the party can unite. The 'ver," and to add the gratuitous information "emergency" will make its appearance. that they were not named for either Benjamin | Conkling-so their hopes run-will prefer Grant Butler or Oliver Morton. He says nothing to Blaine; Morton will prefer Grant to Haves about the son named John Wilkes, except to or Washburne; Hartrauft will prefer Grant to any new man; It iyes will repeat his observa-Now we desire to be fairly understood in that Grant's declaration on the school this matter. Mr. Hambleton had a perfect question carried Ohio; and so, the third-termright to mm his son as he pleased. We have ers calculate, Grant can again be forced upon

have only to say that the act discloses charac- managers who are in this intrigue prefer defeat ter. We are dealing with the act of the father to the election of a genuine reformer. They alone. It may be in very bad taste to can appeal to party prejudice when the Demodeal with a man because of so triding a crats assault their rings; but they are power-thing as the christening of a child, and less when assailed by a Republican like Brisin worse taste, perhaps, if the child is dead, tow. The Republican party will have to choose But this happens to be a case in which pecu-liar circumstances make it a very proper subject of comment and of honest criti- defeat. If it is to be beaten, it may as well cism. This Congress is the first that nommate Grant. If it means to win, it will

used on the same occasion by Col. Frederick Grant was put up, but could not find a pur-Not that by this act it has shown itself as chaser at any price. This is suggestive. W spirits recognize fealty to Democracy in the chair was sold for \$17.50-actually brought ct of this man, and that herein glows its \$22 50 more than the President's while Tom spirit. It takes down to 1876 the clinched Scott's chair was carried off by an adapter for fist of 1865. It hates. It learns \$20. Then came Blaine's chair, only \$5, and nothing. It forgets nothing. This is Hartranft's, only \$5 also. There "were many "more chairs used by distinguished persons," newspapers who sneered at "the late la- but the discouraged auctioneer declined to mented" Mr. Lincoln months after his death | put them up. If a man like Blaine couldn't consecrate a chair by sitting in it more than \$5 worth, what was the use of going on? Mr. Wanamaker, whose chair was sold at

such a great price, is a prominent tradesman of Philadelphia, distinguished, we believe, also for good works. It appears that, in the estimation of the attendants upon that vendue, he stands (or sits), as compared with Gen. Grant, as 4,750 to 2,500, and in comparison with Mr. Blaine as 4,750 to 500. He is not a candidate for the Presidency to-day, but, like any other citizen of Pennsylvania, he may be to-morrow. He is a good man; he is much respected; he lives in the right State; and though he has not been nominated by a bishop, he would have Messrs. Moody and Sankey (probably) on his side, Really, men have been much spoken of for the Presidency with much smaller pretensions. We have known worse candidates, and some of thex. we are sorry to say, were triumphantly elected. Pennsylvania, always in danger of being neglected, on account of her great modesty and retiring disposition, should think this matter over. You can never tell till you

We beg Mr. Wanamaker's pardon, however, for suggesting such a thing. He is a man of ense. He is one of the great and glorious company of citizens not one of whom would be President if he could. They are the salvation of the land. They are pleasant people to know. Peaceful are their days and placid are their nights, perfect is their digestion, and above all praise is the style in which they mind their own business. We are not in the way of collecting relics of "distinguished persons," but if we had been buying at the Philadelphia vendue, Mr. Wanamaker's (or Tom Scott's) would have been the chair for our money.

We do not question the carnestness of the Attorney-General in the campaign against the Whisky Ring, but surely his letter to District-Attorney Dyer must have been penned hastily. "I am deter mined to have these prosecutions so conducted, says Mr. Pierrepont, in allusion to a report that proceedings against some of those who confessed were to be dropped, "that, when they are over, the honest judgment of the honest men of the country, which generally never fails to hit the right, will be that no one has been maliciously prosecuted; that no one has escaped through favoritism or partiality, and that no guilty person who has either been convicted wishes. Voters are not to be frightened by or who has confessed his guilt was left unpunished." break many a new bond of friendship. What the fear that Democrats may come into The enemies of the Administration can hardly fail resolved to retire at the end of the present good can possibly come out of the resurrection power. There may be a third candidate, if to interpret this as a warning to the Ring that none

of them have anything to gain by turning informers; and if it is so understood the effect of course will be to deprive the Government of the most valuable of the evidence upon which it has heretofore relied. We do not believe that such was Mr. Pierrepont's meaning; but his letter seems to us unfortunate and uncalled for.

The fact just brought to light that a notorious forger, while nominally awaiting sentence in the Tombs, has practically enjoyed the freedom of the city, so that his consenting to go back to jail at night was rather a matter of surprise, calls attention again to the case of Tweed, and the steps which appear not to have been taken to hold somebody responsible for his escape. The Governor threatened Sheriff Conner with severe but indeterminate penalties if the prisoner was not caught, but there vengeance fell asleep, and repeated calls have failed to wake her. Our New-York jails must be charming resorts for gentlemen in difficulties-if they happen to be gentlemen of means. The sale of liquor is a regular source of emolument to the keeper in one of them, and in another the officers are so accommodating that the District-Attorrey begs the court to sentence a prisoner at once, lest he may take it into his head to walk away. Next we shall have wardens issuing business cards to solicit custom. The bar is well stocked with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars. Polite attendants. Carriages can always be had on application at the office.

Mr. David Dudley Field is evidently stung to the quick by the universal condemnation and contempt he has provoked through his continued exertions for his runaway thief. He appeals to the Court for a character, and fairly sputters with abuse and rilly slanders against The TRIBUNE. In a fledgling at the bar, this would be only puerile and amusing. In the case of a man like Mr. Field, it is a more interesting psychological study, since it shows how keen is still the man's own of the personal and moral degradation to which he has sunk, in bargaining with the most shameless thief of the century for a heavy share of the plunder, to prevent the city he has robbed from getting hold of the rest. Mr. Field would like to divert attention from that point, but we do not think he

No better proof of the value of THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC could be given than the fact that two edilons of it have already been sold, and orders are already largely is advance for the third. As we approach the Presidential Conventions and the outlines of the straggle are defining themselves, the value of a handy and correct political manual begins to be more and more appreciated. For twenty-five cents, and if news depot or bookstore is not convenient, a letter or postal card to this office, a vast amount of political ignorance may be dispelled and vague speculation exchanged for intelligent certainty. Fact, suggestion and history are combined on every page of the little Almanae in a manner rarely equaled and never excelled.

The story of a wholesale emigration of Ritualistic elergymen to Rome, and of efforts of Cardinal Manning to make better terms for them at the Vatican than are granted to individual converts, was so absurd on its face that the accumulated contradictions that have lately burdened the telegraph seem hardly necessary. It is not a very uncommon thing for High Church Anglican ministers to "go over;" the Pope always exacts the same unconditional surrender, and makes no deduction when he takes a quantity.

FEESONAL.

Mr. M. D. Conway returned to Europe on Dr. Kenealy, it is announced, will soon ben a series of religious services for the people in

M. Jean Rousseau has been commissioned y the Belgian Government to prepare a history of The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess

uise will be the guests of S.r Edward Thornton during ar visit to the Centennial Exhibition. A copy of the catalogue of the library colted by the late John Carter Brown of Providence, i, but been received by the Budhaheque Royals of

Col. Sandford, Director of the British Section the Centenned Exhibition, will sell from Liverpool for is country on the 16th last, in company with Col.

Queen Victoria doesn't like the Scotch national game of "curling," because she thinks it en-our area a love of whisky. The Balmoral Curling Cub-us, herefore shown its loyalty by dying.

The Rev. Charles F. Deems of New-York will lecture on "Trifles," at Centenary Methodist Church. in Richmond, Va., on Thursday evening. He will after Mr. Longfellow's "Evangeline" has been

custated into Perceguese blank verse by Don Micuel Mr. Robert Browning's son, who took to painting two years ago, is said to show much progress in

his chosen profession. He has lately returned to England from Antwerp, where he has been staying, with soveral large studies in oil. The story related by Mr. Robert Browning

in his recent poem, "The Inn Albam," is said to be a read one in its main outlines. A correspondent of The London Academy says that the story made a great sensation in London 40 years ago, and that he has beard its details recently from one who wed remembers h. London shopkeepers are wroth with the Duchess of Edinburgh because, although the has "the fortune of an empire on her back," she will not lavish it pon them. Though the wife of an English prince, she

stows her patropage not upon English but French spokespers. The south to be more than the shopken p or cocking can endure, and his disgust is increased by sefact that many of his fractionable native customers and out where her function Highness buys, and, like the owls of the table, follow her abroad. Mrs. Stewart, better known as "Mother Stewart," the original r of the women's whisky war in this country, is at present in England, where she is holdng a series of meetings in aid of the temperance cause

At a meeting held in London recently, for the purpose of beoming her to England, Mrs. Ftewart made an address in which she gave an account of her work in this any laws against intemperance. She had def Decreas in Ohio, her native State, on the 18th of A-1874, and had since obtained enormous support.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The opinion prevails in South Carolina that Gov. Chamberlain is getting the upper hand in the light with the thieves. They have begun quarreling with themselves, and this is considered a preliminary to their Gen. Butler's alleged determination to run

for Congress again in his old district next Fall excites amusement in that locality. A correspondent of The Boston Herald has made a careful examination of publi entiment in the district, and finds no Butler men except a few officeholders. Most of his old constituents think he will not try for a reflection from them, but will en deaver to secure a nomination in Gen. Banks's district, the Vth, as he has considerable popularity in Lyon. The Irrepressible Dr. Loring is likely to be the Republi-can nominee in the Essex District.

There was an intimation in The Nation a few weeks ago that its editor had a poor opinion of the statesmanship of the Morton school. The Indianapolis Journal has noticed the paragraph, and remarks thereon with much solomnity: "Senator Morton is fortunate it having the opposition of The New-York Nation, a recent attack on him in that paper being so false and brutal as to have elecited indigmant rebuke from leading Republi-can papers, with warm words of praise for Morton. The Nation may be edited in heaven, but it draws a large amount of inspiration from the other place."

These rumors about the English mission are given in the Washington correspondence of The Philadel-phia Times: "It is understood that the mission to Great Britain having been tendered to ex-Senator Morgan of New-York, was declined by him. The reason assigned for declining was that he preferred to remain in this country during the ensuing political campaign. His in terest in remaining may be well understood when it is remembered that he is Chairman of the National Republican Committee, and has some political aspirations. Gen. Schenck is to be recalled, if credit can be given to Gen. Schenck is to be recalled, if credit can be given to the well-founded assertions of gentlemen in high position who claim to know."

If Gov. Hendricks has much strength as a Presidential candidate among the Ohio Democrats, it is

not evident in the leanings of the members of the Legislature. A correspondent of The Cincinnati Enquirer sounded 50 of the 61 members recently with this result; For Pendleton 18; for Thurman 11; for Allen 2; for Hendricks 2; for Ewing 2; for Allen or Pendleton 2; for Thurman or Hendricks 1; for Thurman or Pendleton 1 ; for " anybody but Sam Tilden " 1 ; noncommittal 10. It appears by this showing that Thurman has more strength than the inflationists give him credit for. One Democratic Sensior declined to give any preference, but was strong in the conviction that all the party lacks " is backbone; backbone to stand up." Another Senator thought the "missing ingredient" was discretion.

Several indications come to hand that Mr. Blaine's stock is rising in the West. A correspondent of The St. Paul Pioneer-Press has canvassed the Minns-sola Legislature and the State and Federal officers on the Presidential question, and announces this result: For Blaine, 48; for Washburne, 12; for Bristow, 5; for Morton, 4; for Grant. 5; for Hayes, 2, and several scattering votes for less prominent candidates. Total for Blains, 48, against 34 for all others. All of the Federal officers, and all of the State officers except three, were for Blaine. A special dispatch from Leavenworth to The Chicago Tribune, says of Kansas sentiment: " Over one-half the newspapers in this State have declared for J. G. Blains for President and John J. Ingalls for Vice-President. The Kansas delegration will probably go to the Cincinnati Convention instructed to vote for these two men." Of the tooling in towa, the Davenport Gazete says: "Mr. Blaine is making unnistinkable advances in the Presiden-tial race. This is welcome assurance. Should it soon be-come evident that he will be the winning man, for nomi-nation and election, Republicans in this region will be abundantly satisfied."

Ex-Gov. Noyes of Ohio is confident that his State will send a solid. Har es delegation to the National Republican Convention. What their second choice would he he did not care to say, when a reporter of The Indianapolis Sentinet asked him, but on the general subject of the prospects of other cardidates he remarked : "Conkling's men will have much to say. I understand that New-York, besides going into the convention solid for him, has secured and equipped a working force of 3,500 men to create a Conkling oder in the atmosphere. They may not bring so many as that. I hardly believe th y will produce more than 1,000, but that is a powerful force. Pennsylvania will be for Bartrauft first, with Blaine as second choice. The New-England States will declare for Blaine, I think, as one man, and so far as I know personally, Morton has no assured strength outside o the South and Indiana, Another thing must be rememthe South and indiana. Abother take must be remem-bered in trying to calculate what compromise can proba-hly be effected when the rub comes. It used to be the case that New-York and Pennsylvada would put their heads together and rub the roost. But that day is over now. Ohlo and Indiana are placed in a condition to die-tate terms, on the balls to their carrier elections, and any eye can see a favorable omen for Hayes in this fact, with the convention held on Ohio soil."

THE DRAMA.

JOHN GARTH AT WALLACK'S. Mr. Brougham's romantic drama of "John

Sarth," which had so marked a success at this theater our years ago, was revived last night under auspicious circumstances and witnessed by a crowded and enthudastic audience. It is a remarkably good play of the melodramatic kind, with strong situations, picturesque ontrasts of character, a plot of deep interest, action that never flags, dialogue that is terse and bright, a quick, bustling, deftly constructed play, that touches only superficially the currents of human feeling, but touches them nevertheless with the unerring instinct of the true dramatist, and prescuts pictures of life which we recognize as not unnatural though they are drawn with a free mand and an abundance of color. In the central character of John Garth Mr. Lester Wallack has an opportunity to display some of the nobler qualities of his cting. The taste of the day inclines toward savage perons in sombreros and heavy boots, and Mr. Wallack shows us a mun of this sort; but he shows us something more. This swarthy and mysterious here is moved, throughout the play, by the tenderest and tracst emo-tions, and in the portrayal of manly sorrew and suffering, the expression of quick and lofty impulses, Mr. Waltack was supremely good. The trying scene of John Garth's parting with his daughter, and the equally impressive scene of the reconcillation, showed those greater powers which have made Mr. Wallack a master in his profession; in these scenes, and in a less degree in some others, he profoundly touched the spectators' hearts; while his consummate knowledge of dramatic effects and the minutize of stage business gave vitality to the entire drama. Mr. John Gilbert reappeared in his original maracter of Gregory Decrham, and it is almost superfluous to add that he played it to perfection. Mrs. John ofton was cordially greeted likewise in her original character of Mère Charmorante. Miss Adas Dyas was an excellent Hester Deerham, and Miss Nina Vacian a pretty and rather indistinct Minnie. Mr. Stevenson did full justice to the rôle of Antonio Barretti The disreputable father of that persocuted youth was personnted by Mr. A. Fitzgerald, and despite a tendency overact a part which abounds with temptations to that fault, he may be credited with a flattering success. The scene of the attempted murder, at the close of Act IV., was admirable; and the fall of the curtain was is signal for unu-nally prolonged applause, to which ail the principal members of the company were in turn obliged to respond. The play has been mounted with great elegance, richness, and taste. The first scene, representing the exterior of the Garth cottage on the coast of Wales, with the sea in the background and Antonio's yacht just coming to anchor, is a marvel of beauty, and some charming effects of color are produced as in the course of the Act daylight changes to the red glow of supert, and dusk is succeeded by moonlight, and the been finally fad a into darkness.

rew, Mr. S. B. Whiteley will play an organ concert to-mor-rew, Mr. S. B. Whiteley will play an organ concerts of Hander's, arranged by Best, the Simber Song from Bach's Christmas Oratorio, dec. Mr. Heing Carter will play at old Trinity on Thursday, his programme includ-ing a Preliside and Functic of Bach's in E. Freinde and Fugue by Mendelssohn in C. minor, the Albegrato from Bertheyers 7th Symphony, and Hander's overture to "Exther."

OBITUARY.

SILAS HORTON STRINGHAM.

Silas Horton Stringham, Rear-Admirai of the United States Navy, died at his residence, at No. 124 Hicks-st., in Brooklyn, shortly before S a. m. yesterday. For several years past he has been affilered with stone, nd has been a great sufferer. He has employed two physicians, Dr. Johnson of Brooklyn and Dr. Van Buren of this city, who greatly alleviated his sufferings. Since the early part of that December he has been confined to his bed, and has gradually wasted away. He radied slightly last month, but soon after suffered a relispe, which terminated in his death. His closing hours were putet and peaceful, and his death-bed was surrounded by relatives and friends. He leaves a widow and daughters Rear-Admiral Stringham was been in Middletown, N. Y., on Nov. 7, 1798, and was appointed midshipman in the United States Navy in his 12th year. His first service was it the frigate President in 1811 and 1812. While attached to the President he participated in the engagement with the British ships idittle Belt and Belve dere, but the latter vessel being the fleeter of the two. made her escape. Young Stringham was afterward transferred to the Guerriere, and served a year on beard of her. He was commissioned as Lieutenant Dec. 9, 1814, and while attached to the Seark, in 1815, took part in the capture of the Algorine vessels. While stationed on the African coast in 1819, Liout, Stringham captured two steamers, and, obtaining permission of the senior officer present, took one of these vessels and captured several other steamers; afterward he was made Prize Commodore, and brought his prizes to New York. In 1821 he was assigned to the Hornet as Executive officer. and while stationed in the West Indies succeeded in capturing a notorious pirate. In 1822 he was ordered, as Executive Officer, to the Cyane, under Commissione Creighton. For the next four years he was engaged in fitting out vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, Lieutstringham was commissioned as Commander March 3, 1831, and was ordered to the Falmouth. Shore service followed this entit he was ordered to the command of the shoop of war John Adatas, in 1836. He was commissioned as Captain in 1841; he commanded the frigate Islependence of the Home Squadron in 1813, and was Compendence of the Home Squadron in 1843, and was took snandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1845-46. He took an active part in the Mexican War, when he commanded the ship Ohio, participating in the bombardash of San Juan de Ulioa. He commanded the Norfaik Navy Yard in 1851. In 1852 he was ordered to the command of the Meditoranean Squadron, remaining abroad unit 1855, when he was defached and placed in command of the Boston Navy-Yard, romaining there until 1869. In 1861 he took command of the North Atlanta squadron, Flag-Officer Stringham's aguadron cubraced within its limits the whole coast extending from the easternment lines of Varinta to Cape Florida-On Sept. 23, 1861, Flag Officer Stringham, at his own request, was refleved of the command of the spandron. He was commissioned as Rear Admiral, John May 16, 1892, and placed on the retired list. He was Commandant of the Boston Navy-Yard from 1864 to 1856, and was Port Admiral of New-York from 1864 to 1856, and was Port Admiral of New-York from 1864 to 1856, and was Port Madelland of New-York from 1864 to 1856, and was Port Admiral of New-York from 1864 to 1866, and was Port Admiral of New-York from 1864 to 1866, and was Port Admiral Rowan tendenced the services of the navy-yard for the funcant. Commodore J. B. Creighton, son-hi-law of the late Admoral, will make arrangements for the funcant, which is to take will make arrangements for the funcant, which is to take place from No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday at noon. All military display will be dispensed with as has practicable, and the pall-bearers selected from the naval officers at this station will be attired in their unitary display will be dispensed with as has practicable, and the pall-bearers selected from the naval officers at this station will be attired in their unitary dress uniform. mandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yord in 1813-46, He